

COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

SHIPMAN'S COMMON-SENSE BINDER

PATENTED

JANUARY 19, 1892.

APRIL 19, 1904

To open binder, remove the slides from fasteners raise the fasteners to an erect position and then file papers. For punching: lay the papers on covers and mark sheets to correspond with fasteners.

If DUPLICATE is
wanted ORDER 25981

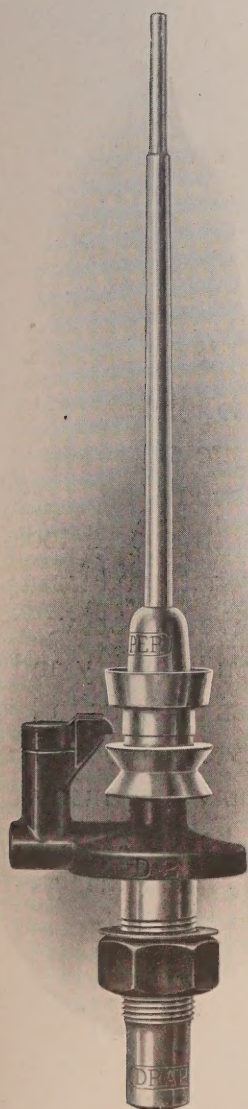
ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK.

COTTON CHATS

By the Secretary of the
DRAPER COMPANY,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

No. 27. MAY, 1904.

THE SPINDLE SITUATION.



As noted in General Draper's paper, with the above title, presented at the meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Wednesday, April 27, in Boston, we are entering a new era in this important department of our business. The expiration of the Sherman patent allows of the use of spindles made under that patent, which do not embody improvements patented during the last seventeen years. We are then about to determine the value of these improvements, and shall soon find out whether perfection in spindle development really stopped seventeen years ago.

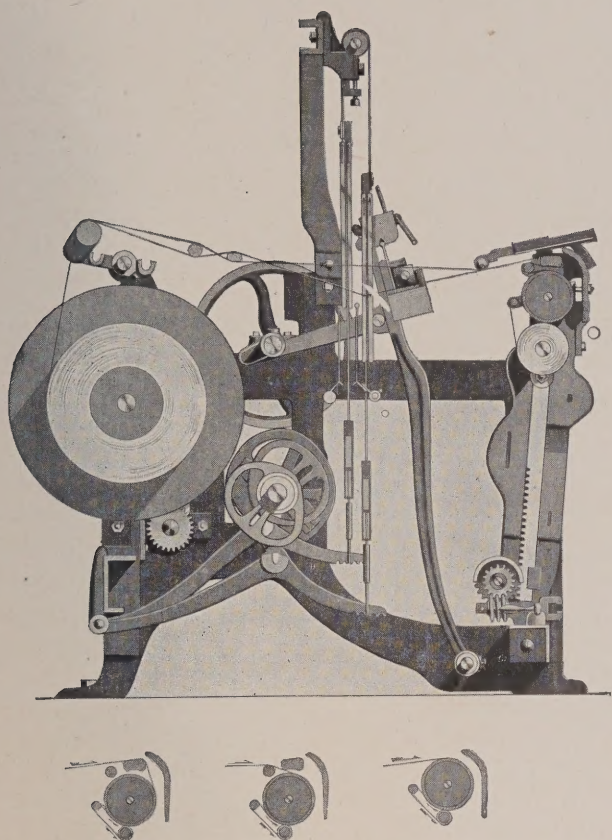
The Draper No. 2, as shown in the cut, is now our standard product, and we also, as Agents for the Sawyer Spindle Company,

sell other popular types, such as the Whitin and McMullan. All of these spindles are fully protected by patents for several years to come. Competing spindles cannot embody the peculiarities of these spindles, which have won them almost universal recognition, and we doubt

whether manufacturers will be willing to go back to an inferior design for the saving of a comparatively small amount, when considering the total frame price. We personally do not believe that we, and our customers, have been deluding ourselves about the merits of such features as the adjustable bearing, the Woodmancy doffer guard, and many other details which we still control. Neither do we believe that improvement in present models is not still probable. We shall endeavor to control the new ideas of value in spindles in the future, as well as in the past; and it must be remembered that the competing spindles may very possibly be manufactured by parties not used to the business, or not used to the American standards of perfection which our models have enforced to date.

Reference to the cut will show that we are now stamping our spindle whorls and bases with the name "DRAPER" enclosed in a round-cornered rectangle. In view of the duplication of our products by other builders under license, it seems unfortunate that we did not adopt a distinguishing mark many years ago. In future, there will be no chance for mistake on this score,

The art of making spindles is not learned in months, or even a short term of years. It is, of course, possible to duplicate any mechanical product so that it will seem a duplicate in appearance; but looks are slight indication of quality, especially in products that should be gauged with absolute accuracy and assembled with special tools. We will not claim that competitors may not produce a certain proportion of fair spindles; but we doubt very much whether their product will be uniform in quality and workmanship. We know how long it has taken us to learn the niceties of spindle manufacture, develop proper methods, and invent proper tools. We also know how many chances there are by which expense could be curtailed by those who may not adopt our rigid gauging and inspection, and our careful selection of stock and use of special machinery. We intend to continue to sell the best spindles in the market, and to sell them at a price that will make them worth more as an investment than a poorer spindle sold at a cheaper price.



NEW HIGH-ROLL TAKE-UP.

While our high-roll cut-motion has been almost universally used on our looms since 1898, or thereabouts, we have found certain conditions of weaving that require a different arrangement, as the short distance from the reed to the roller does not allow sufficient length of cloth and sufficient elasticity for certain goods. While we have tried several modifications, some of which have proved efficient for certain mills, we are now bringing out a construction, as shown in the cut, which not only allows for greater length of cloth from the reed to the roller, but also allows several modifications of arrangement, including the old system of passing direct to the roll. The cut is sufficiently explanatory, showing, as it does, the four possible variations. With this new design, the cloth roll itself is given extra capacity for vertical movement, so as to bring strain upon either the top or bottom shade, as required by different goods.

We continue to make our take-up roll of iron pipe with fillet attached to wooden plugs, as a metal roll is not affected by changes in temperature, or humidity, ensuring uniformity in the number of picks per inch.

Another recent improvement not shown in the cut, is the addition of a gear on the take-up roll shaft, which

meshes with teeth cut on the cloth-roll or bar on which the cloth is wound, so as to give it positive rotation when winding the first few layers of cloth. Of course, as the cloth increases in diameter on the roll, it pulls the teeth out of mesh, but not until the first layers are positively wound. Even before this modification, our winding arrangement has universally been conceded superior to all others, and now that the last possible objection is removed, we see little chance for improvement.

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ELECTRICAL WARP STOPS.

We were rather amused recently to note an advertisement of a builder or seller of warp stop-motions, which by vivid illustrations in red ink, called attention to the dangers of this class of mechanism. On the front page of the circular the following statement is prominent: "*When installing a warp stop-motion, safety from fires is vitally essential.*" Another statement on the inner sheet asserts, "*Fires in looms are invariably caused by the ignition of the particles of lint which settle near the sparking point of the stop-motion.*" Again later, "*At this time when fire has made such ravages throughout the country and whole cities have been divested with irreparable loss, we believe every manufacturer should consider this question of protection against fire. Insurance may help you to realize something on loss by fire, but nothing can compensate for such loss.*" We wish to show our appreciation of these statements by re-printing the same with our full approval.

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